

## Editorial.

The great speech delivered by Rev. David Rice in the Convention held at Danville 1752 is continued on first page. It is worthy of every man's study. We would especially call the attention of our young friends to it. It is a model for simplicity in style, and massive energy of thought and argument.

## Mr. Bruce's Address.

James C. Bruce, a large planter of Halifax Va., delivered an address before the Agricultural Club of the counties of Mecklenburg, Virginia, and Granville, North Carolina, in which he proved the unprofitableness of slave labor, and the necessity of both States getting measurably rid of it.

The Richmond Times admitting the great intelligence of the orator, and stating that he had traveled in the South to give the subject a thorough investigation, and that all who know him will have confidence in his judgment, adds, "we must say that Mr. Bruce's conclusions are such as must, at an early day, be forced upon all the planters and farmers of our State."

And what then? Why, emancipation is inevitable in Virginia! We must not let the Old Dominion beat us. We shall endeavor to give the whole or part of Mr. Bruce's address, when we can get it.

## Miss Wright.

Death shrouds this distinguished man! No Statesman had a more reputation in this country, and none commanded more the confidence and respect of his friends.

He was a man of great ability, and remarkable clearness of intellect. In debate, his resources never failed, and he never forgot the courtesy which should characterize every man. He did not lead the public; on all reform measures he was cautious and slow; but when once in action he was resolute and formidable. It was his misfortune—and yet more the misfortune of his country—that he bowed to the behests of party, and sought by party mainly, to advance his country in educational and moral attainment.

In private, he was distinguished for kindness and friendliness. The stranger at Albany or Washington met from him, always, a kind reception, and to the poor and worthy, he was ever a kind adviser, and warm supporter.

Our sad fall followed him through life, and, we fear, shortened his days. He drank often to excess. The demon of the bowl! What havoc does he not make among our great and heroic and humble! And how they all struggle to snap around his chains and be free! If the voice now dumb could speak, how eloquently would it appeal to young and old "to shun his fatal grasp, and escape forever from his polluting breath."

The death of SILEAS WRIGHT may work important political changes. But let us not dwell upon these, as we read with sorrow the departure of one so distinguished!

## Daniel O'Connell.

The funeral obsequies of the Liberator are to be celebrated in New York on the 22d September, and Governor SEWARD has consented to deliver an address on the occasion. The orator has been well chosen. Gov. S. knew the Irish Chief, and held him in the highest estimation. He is, too, familiar with his life, and with the deeper springs of action which made O'CONNELL. We shall look, therefore, for an address on the 22d which will do justice to the departed, and add to the distinction of the living.

## A Word with Parents.

You could not shut your eyes, would you, and you would not if you could, your responsibility as parents. You may err in judgment; yet err more in action. But your first purpose—the first wish of your hearts—is, to bring up your children well—to make them worthy your love, and the respect of all who know them.

This brings true, you must watch closely and anxiously the effect which slavery exerts over them. It is not negative in its action. That you know full well. It is positive, and because it is so, there are hundreds upon hundreds of you who send your children into the free States there to be trained and educated. You are willing to bear the brunt of the evil; but you are not willing to expose your loved ones to it.

Nor can we blame you. For what is the position of children of slave holders? The first thing they learn is to command another—to make that other perform every common work. The jealous love of mothers may urge, and the stern command of fathers direct a different course; but it will not generally be followed. The institution itself will control—will rule—in a vast majority of cases, the wisest, truest, endeavor, when they are made. We say when they are made: for unfortunately slavery oftentimes induces parents to teach their offspring to shun labor—to look upon it as a menial thing—a task fitted only for the bond. And what follows? Want of self-command—ignorance of those habits which give system and steadiness—an unfitness, in short, to meet the rough hardships of life, or to overcome those ills and misfortunes to which all are subject.

Consider one or two familiar examples by way of illustration. A slaveholder has a boy whom he loves. He has no want which is not supplied—no desire which is left ungratified—he is waited on, wherever he goes, and knows nothing of the labor of life. That slaveholder dies, leaving his son without sufficient means to maintain his position. What is he to do? What can he do? He has to labor, or starve. To labor, he is unprepared by habit, and yet more by feeling; and he, with all his manlike qualities, helpless as a child! How many such have we known who have fallen victims to despair and dissipation! How many who have become outcasts and vagabonds! To talk of boys so reared having the energy to do for themselves, is to talk of impossibilities. They who rise superior to the ills of fortune when thus situated, are rare exceptions—and nothing more—to the moral and physical ruin which overwhelms their class.

And yet harder and harsher does slavery act upon the daughters of slaveholders brought up amid plenty, when thus suddenly deprived of it. No condition can be more painful than theirs. No lot more hopeless. What are they prepared to do? Can they manage household affairs? Are they capable, in any way, of mingling in the rough struggles of life? While their parents lived, their slightest wish was anticipated; the thought of toiling in any way for a livelihood never occurred to either of them. What a change! The earth which seemed to them once so full of beauty, is now full of bitterness, and life, which a little while ago was laden with joy and hope, looks bleak and desolate. Many a lovely creature has been known who in consequence of the manner she had been educated—in consequence of the influence of slavery upon her parents, and herself, has been left as helpless as though her young heart had no energy—no hope—no resort, because she was suddenly deprived of pecuniary support.

Nor can slaveholding parents, owing to the cause we have mentioned, transmit generally to their children either their wealth or their industry. By what means has this wealth been received?

Industry—steady, sharp-sighted, unflinching industry, has amassed it. And no other means will secure or retain it. But the effect of slavery is to sap this industry—to make our young men and young women indolent, dependent, wanting in the energy to be and do. Are they left with large farms, and a number of slaves? The eye of the master must be everywhere, and his hand ready at all times, else will fences and stock, and houses, and land go to rack and ruin. Have they stores, with lots of merchandise? Overseers will not answer here, nor clerks, nor they ever so faithful. The owner alone can make them profitable, and that only by closest skill and severest attention. Any other course will be fatal. And another course, we know, is generally pursued. To expect an increase of property, or a retention of property left them, when those who have it are indolent, dependent, or lack energy, is to expect an impossibility. The result is that slaveholders estates go to ruin. "Ruin," said Senator UNDERWOOD years ago, when arguing this point, "ruin overtakes the family of the slaveholder that relies upon the produce of slave labor for support, and it is seldom delayed beyond the third generation."

Thus far we have argued upon the hypothesis that slaveholding parents are industrious, and left themselves above the evils of slavery.

But this is not so. Here and there parents, having an indolent will, and high courage, are so well balanced as to start well and end well, as regards habits of industry, economy, and sobriety. These, however, are exceptions. Slaveholders, in a large proportion of slaveholding parents, idleness—a positive inability to do. How can it be otherwise? They do not work; if they own a large number of slaves, they do not even attend to them; they employ overseers for that, and the consequence is, that they do not retain—much less add to—the property they inherited. We remember going to court, at Sumter, in South Carolina, in company with three or four distinguished lawyers, and coming to a house between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, where a father, and his five sons, (all able to work) were lying flat of their backs in the shade, while four negroes were toiling away in the cotton field in sight! This induced us to observe other plantations as we passed along, and in not one of them, though owned by men of moderate means, did we see a single white engaged in toil! "O believe," said Judge GARSON, of North Carolina, "if we had accurate statistics, we should find that fall a third of the slaveholders of the South brought up their children idly, and died leaving them without another support. If such support descended to another third, I am confident they squander it before they pass away, and that their offspring are penniless and untrained in every way, as regards the labor of life. I know that, in Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the effects of slavery are more disastrous than I state them to be." The record comes with damning influence upon children. They fall a terrible sacrifice to the evil.

We know, parents, that you indulge your children as you do because you love them—that you leave them to encounter the evils of slavery because habit and interest blind you, partially, to their extent, and because you fear to grapple with these evils. The mistake is a fatal one. God makes no special law to exempt your children from wrong, or the effects of wrong doing; nor does society put any special guard around them when thus beset with peril. They are only become true men and true women as they tread the path of labor and duty. If they are idle, if they are taught to do nothing, and to know nothing of life's real business and struggles, they must, no matter what may be their talents or wealth, live and die idly. Fathers and mothers! think of this, think seriously, religiously upon it! Say not that the slaves around you were forced upon you without your consent. Say not that you cannot help on emancipation without entailing poverty upon your children. It is in your power to be just, and thus to teach them to be just. It is in your power to labor, and to respect labor—and thus to teach them to labor and respect labor. And this course must inevitably add, in every way, to your and their spiritual and temporal good; but if otherwise, if poverty come to you and to them, better hug it as heaven's richest boon, than leave wealth to your children without the ability to live for some good and noble end.

Trifle not, parents, on this subject. Can you expect your children, with servitude around them, to be frugal, wise, industrious? Is it in the nature of things, while thus situated, that they will grow in usefulness, as they grow in age? If it is probable, with the training they receive, despite of all your efforts, that they can remember what man was born to do, and do it! Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil. The scarred and crooked oak will tell of their centuries to come.

And, Fathers and Mothers! the false notions, wrong impressions, bad habits, selfishness, and dissipation which slavery causes among your offspring will live forever! The scar or twist in the oak will perish with the tree itself; but the scar upon them, created by your support of the evil, will mar their moral nature through all the time. Oh, Parents! think rightly and in season of your responsibility, and act—act as becomes a lofty and pure love, a holy and christian duty.

## Typhus Fever.

Dr. William McLeod, in a note to the People's Journal, says, that typhus fever cannot be arrested by any drug, or medicinal means. Bleed and blister, purge and calomel, or stimulant, and the average number of deaths remains the same from this disease. Dr. McLeod, who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, does not write in this way "to disparage the art of medicine; but to induce the regular practitioners to investigate, and society to become acquainted with a practice, which, in typhus, will save ninety-six out of every hundred attacked with it," if resorted to in the earlier stages.

This is the plan of treatment recommended. Place the patient, as soon as possible, in a sheet, well wrung out in cold water. This sheet should be laid on a blanket extended on a mattress, which should be wrapped close round the patient, as high as the neck. Let the blanket be folded tightly over, so as to exclude the external air, and two other blankets, or a small feather-bed be added. Repeat this process every until the patient becomes restless, or uncomfortable, until the day, hot skin has become softer, and more prone to perspiration, and the fever entirely subdued, even should its repetition be necessary every ten minutes, or should the fever last twenty-four hours. Immediately after each envelope, the patient should be washed in a slipper bath, or common tub, the temperature of the water being seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit, or thereabouts. The head should be shaved, and bandages wrung out of cold water kept applied, changing them each time they become warm, until all headache is removed. A similar bandage should be folded over the stomach, and the patient closely covered by three folds of dry cloth to prevent evaporation. Let the patient drink as much cold water as he pleases during the whole course of the disease, a free circulation kept up, and the room be cool.

The process of Dr. McLeod will usually overcome the fever in twenty-four hours. For three days, thereafter, however, let the wet

sheet envelope be applied morning noon and afternoon—the patient remaining in each time for three quarters of an hour, and the body to be washed after each with water of the natural temperature. If the bowels be constipated, use every morning an injection of tepid water as long as required. Gentle exercise, and moderate diet, should be used; all stimulants and medicines avoided.

We know nothing about medicine, and give this plan of treatment because we find it in a highly respectable Journal, and published at a time when typhus is raging in every city in England. The Doctor speaks authoritatively. His position is unquestioned, and he affirms that, "the average number of deaths from the epidemic will not exceed four out of every hundred of the worst cases, provided this plan of treatment be adopted sufficiently early."

## Starch and Dignity—College Commencement.

Lord Bacon somewhere speaks of a sort of persons who say little or nothing very solemnly, and the immortal bard, by the mouth of Gratiano, notes those whose visages do cream and mantle like a standing pool, whose looks say—

"I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my lips let no dog bark."

We ourselves know a very worthy old gentleman in a thriving city on the other side of the river, who has attained and maintains no small eminence and influence in his church and community by the awful dignity with which he shakes his head, and looks unutterable wisdom. We could not but think, when seated the other day at a dinner-table, at a literary festival where were assembled many wise and reverend, and some distinguished men, how such estimators of wisdom would have been at fault. The jest, the repartee, the hearty ringing laugh, so well mingled with occasional manifestation of earnest purpose, or deep emotion, would have puzzled such a philosopher sadly. There were the grave divine, the devoted pastor and eloquent preacher, the active, acute and successful lawyer, the able and high principled editor, the laborious and accomplished scholar—men, known and honored in all the professions, and exerting a controlling influence in a very wide circle of their fellow men, and yet "warmer men, within the limits of becoming mirth," we certainly never met with.

But dignified dullness and solemn stupidity would have stood abashed, had they got within ear-shot of Dr. Johnson said "a man who would make a pun would pick a pocket," and verify if the pork-loving sage be correct in this opinion, many, very many pencils, and pocket books must have been "covered the wise call it," on the occasion. At least one respected guest furnished a lively commentary on the good old proverb "laugh and grow fat."

And when the unbroken flow of mingled wit and wisdom caused us to forget how time was flying, with wistful deprecating looks of laughter we did spring from our seats as if they burnt us, when a reverend from Ohio, whose praise is in all churches, and in the hearts and on the lips of all lovers of freedom and courage, rose, with iron gravity, and read this concluding sentiment from the ladies: "We women folks are awful hungry!"

We cannot close this reminiscence without observing how forcibly we were struck with the admirable uses of the Annual Commencement gatherings, which form a feature entirely peculiar to us, in the literary life of this country. Old friends who have not met for years, are reassembled amid old familiar scenes, of thought of and longed for amid the bustle, toil, and trial of busy life—old discussions, political and religious differences wide as the poles, if not forgotten, are forgiven, and hinder not the mutual enjoyment. Such hours must exert a soothing influence on the hot conflict of active life, and be looked to, back and forward, as the great oasis by the weary travelers in the desert. What noble gatherings of learning, eloquence, wit, wisdom, and beauty, are witnessed yearly at Yale, Harvard, Union, and the other time-honored nurseries of science in the East—scenes to be equalled, we doubt not, and surpassed only at some of the now infant Colleges of our great valley.

## An Escape.

Major GAINES and Miss MURPHY ROGERS have effected their escape from the City of Mexico, and reached Gen. Scott's headquarters in safety.

## Mexico—Semi-Official.

The Washington Union states that letters of the 25th had been received in that city from the Army. They state:

1st. That a flag of truce had been sent forward on the 13th inst., on the subject of the prisoners. Lieut. Semmes, who bore it, was stopped two miles the other side of the Rio.

2d. That Mr. Trist had abandoned all hopes for the present, of any settlement.

3d. That Mr. Buchanan's letter had reached Santa Anna through the British minister, Mr. Bankhead—that Congress refused to act upon it, declaring it would only do so, when a treaty in the oak will perish with the tree itself; but the fear upon them, created by your support of the evil, will mar their moral nature through all the time. Oh, Parents! think rightly and in season of your responsibility, and act—act as becomes a lofty and pure love, a holy and christian duty.

4th. That Santa Anna had issued a proclamation, stating that Congress had passed a decree declaring any Mexican, in authority, a traitor, and to be treated accordingly, who should listen to, or offer, terms of peace—that nevertheless, Mr. Buchanan's letter was courteous, and it was due to the Mexican nation at least to give it a polite answer.

The article of the Union evidently regards peace as distant, and thinks no alternative is left but "to prosecute the war with a greater and more sweeping vigor."

For details of many news see third page.

## Parades.

The Mexican Ex-President is again on his native heath. What change he may work, we shall soon know. It is evident he returns at the bidding of friends, and to overturn Santa Anna. The fact of his returning, proves that they are confident of success.

## The Contract Signed—Progress.

Wheeling and Baltimore are to be united. The Railroad Co. (B & O.) have so determined. Contracts are to be let the earliest opportunity. So much for the East.

Now for the West!

Say the people along the Seoto, "we will meet you at the Ohio, opposite Wheeling. Before your road is done, you shall hear the roar of our iron horse. You shall not beat us!"

This is all right! Let there be strife in these matters. Let the West contend with the East. Let the North struggle, and the South hold not back.

## Bible Society of Virginia.

This Society has authorized the presentation of the Bible to all colored members of the Church who are able to read, and unable to buy a copy. As an official act, this step is important.

## Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Wheeling is to be the terminus of this road. Parkersburg was the preferred point. But the Legislature of Virginia refused the right of way, and hence Wheeling carried it.

## Mail Contractors.

There is something like a strike among the Mail Contractors at and around New York. The P. M. General has gone to the city to settle the difficulty.

## The Single Slave!

Leading South Carolinians, who are bent on the perpetuation of Slavery, have determined to establish a paper at Washington for the special purpose of securing this object.

We are glad of this. It shows, that we have concluded to resort to argument, and to meet the "crisis" by logic, and not by violence or denunciation. There is no reason why Slavery should not be calmly and fully discussed everywhere, and when this is done, all harshness and vituperation will die out, and reason be left free to combat error and sustain the right.

It is very evident, from the circular of the distinguished movers in this matter, that they distrust both parties, and the organs of both. Indeed they say so, and declare the National Intelligencer, as the mouth piece of the Whigs, and the Union as the leading paper of the Democrats, unfit or unable to defend the South. We quote a part of their circular:

We have, in the South, papers of both parties worthy of all confidence, but these are but a few, and there is no one of them which reflects the public sentiment of the South on this question. The Intelligencer blinks the question; the Union rebukes equally and as fast and fearlessly; not one of them is a fair and fearless friend; not one which habitually reflects the public sentiment of the South on this question. The Intelligencer blinks the question; the Union rebukes equally and as fast and fearlessly; not one of them is a fair and fearless friend; not one which habitually reflects the public sentiment of the South on this question.

The object of this communication is to obtain your aid and active co-operation, in establishing at Washington, a paper which shall represent Southern views on the subject of Slavery as sustained by Southern rights and interests, growing out of and connected with its institution.

We want a paper whose polar star shall be the sentiment, "that danger to our institutions can only be averted by guarding our rights as secured by the Constitution; by insisting upon the proportionate influence intended to be secured to us by the compromises of that compact; and, above all, by maintaining, at all times, and at all hazards, our equality, full and complete, with whatever other communities we hold connection." We wish a paper which we can trust, firm and fearless, which cannot be bribed, colored, flattered, or frightened into forsaking its principles, and which will be a faithful and fearless friend of Southern Equality.

To effect this, we must render the press free from party influences, and unite in its support other besides politicians. We would therefore for each and every man in the undertaking, in every way independent, and whose means and positions are such as free them from all temptations of profit or place.

If you concur in our views, please confer with us as soon as practicable, and inform us what amount in money you are willing, yourself, to contribute to effect this object, and how much you think can be raised in your immediate neighborhood.

Enclosed you will find a subscription list, with a heading, setting forth the principles on which it is proposed to establish the paper. If you approve of it, please obtain such signatures as you can, and return the list, by mail, to the Editor of the Intelligencer, on or before the 15th of September next.

Address your communications to ISAAC W. HAYNE, Esq., No. 3 State street, who has consented, to act as Secretary and Treasurer. Respectfully your obedient servants, Daniel E. Huger, Robert W. Barnwell, Nathaniel Heyward, John S. Preston, Andrew Turnbull, Wm. B. Rungles, John L. Manning, M. C. Mordecai, William F. Davis, W. B. Seabrook, George B. Searles, W. H. Trappier, John R. Matthews, P. W. Fraser, Alex. Robertson, J. B. Muldrew, James H. Adams, William A. Carson, George A. Trenholm, James Rose.

This is distinctly a South Carolina move. All the signers to the Circular are natives of that State. And it is evident, as well from what is contained in the Circular, as from what is going on in the far South, that the Perpetualists mean to push this pro-slavery agitation with extreme vigor. Nor are they without advantages.

1. South Carolina is not, in the popular sense, governed by the people. They do nothing directly, except elect their home representatives. The Legislature chooses Presidential electors, Governor, &c., and the appointment of the State is so arranged, that a Parish, with one hundred and fifty or sixty voters, has the same weight in the Senate as Spartanburg or Greenville with four or five thousand! This arrangement gives to intelligent politicians, when agreed, all power over the State, and enables them to carry it in any direction, or for any end they may wish. Hence the energy and influence of her great men. They know all are united at home; indeed, no difference of opinion, is tolerated on certain political questions there, and having the State with them, they act effectively and promptly. While others are arguing, they are in the field; while their opponents are wondering what is meant, they are upon them. The gleam of the sword, and its clash announce their presence and resolve.

2. Just now they speak, or will speak, to believing ears. The far South is credulous on the subject of slavery. Not that the intelligent among them for any direct action of Government, or dream of any illegal interference from any quarter! The moment any fear is felt, we shall see its effect in the reduced value of negro property. But the conviction is growing and deepening among ultra Southern men, that power will depart from them unless they extend slavery, that if territory be free to the Union, and that territory should be free, the institution must fall, and that the result will be, to weaken them physically, and break up forever their political and social sway. The appeal, therefore, of the Carolinians will be responded to, and we shall have a new struggle, and a fierce conflict, even though that result, in time, is as certain as any thing can be.

But with all these advantages of position and of union the Perpetualists, will fail—must fail. They are without support in six of the slave States—we mean now that kind of support (putting aside the strong opposition they will meet with at home) which will help on their design. These States are, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri. Whatever the far South may resolve on—South-land Convention or Secession—these six Commonwealths will oppose all ultra principles, and ultra action. Any test question, touching the Union, will demonstrate this with effective promptness. Judge NICOLAS, of our city, a strong thinker, and one of our ablest men, referring to the policy of inaction and character of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in his interesting pamphlet on Texas, (and the day will be when the public will regret that his advice was not heeded,) remarks:

"These three States, also, though having an immediate interest in the slave question, are but moderately affected by the antislavery growth, growing out of it, do not wish to make it themselves, nor suffer it to be made by others, either the subject or object of a political or sectional scramble for power. They do not favor at present, nor mean to favor at any distant day, either a slave holding or non-slave holding alliance among the States. They are for the Union as it is, and mean to keep it as it is, in despite the South and its unprincipled extremists. They know that no line of demarcation for separating the States can ever be drawn without their assent, and they never mean to assent to any such line. They view negro slavery as a curse upon the white population, and are by no means content to look upon it as a remediable evil, which they are bound to entail upon their posterity. They stand in the same position as Virginia and Maryland, both as to feeling and interest, in regard to prospective emancipation."

Again: "The more intelligent portion of the people of these three States will never acquiesce in the idea that negro slavery is to be entailed upon them, and their posterity, perpetually."

But the idea of the perpetuists, their central thought, is this: "They admit no middle ground; they will hear of no compromise. The perpetuity of negro slavery is in their creed; their aim, and end. Nay, so far that, they declare they will trust their Whig nor Democrat, and must have an organ, which, on this point, can neither be bribed, enjayed, flattered, or frightened." They want an "independent" party in the South which will sever the Union rather than submit to an extension of territory without an extension of slavery—without, in other words, making it perpetual. And an effort will be made to force the five States named—those States, according to Judge NICOLAS, that know no "line of demarcation," and mean "never to assent to its being drawn," that view negro slavery as a curse upon the white population"—on this platform!

This new plan of distinguished Southern perpetuists meets, however, with some opposition at home. Not that there is any difference of opinion as to creed, but this minority hold that the time has come when the Union should be dissolved! This is the view of the extremists among the ultras. They are for no discussion in or out of Congress. To show how they talk and write, we quote an article from one of them which appeared in the Charleston Mercury, under the imposing head, The Crisis—the duty:

Now is the day, and now is the hour: at this stage of our existence, the South is fully committed to maintain her separate and independent existence, "peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must." We have not yet been risen and endangered by those internal causes which a continuance in the Union must so long render us in.

Weakened and distracted by such influences, we must become a certain easy prey to our enemies, if we suffer ourselves to be captivated too long by the siren voice of our better but mistaken feelings.

If delayed too long, our efforts to separate from this baneful Union may involve us in a fearful and appalling struggle for our very existence. We have as yet been only assailed, or slightly injured in a few of our less important members; the body is yet free, entire and powerful; and we only require to be convinced that there is a necessity for action, and that the time for such action has arrived, and I fear not but that the South will do her duty.

It becomes now our duty to determine upon some decisive course of action in the approaching crisis of this nation. Let argument and reason cease to be our guides! Let the South no longer debate herself by a resort to such alternatives as must subject her to the imputation of a craven spirit.

We have long enough cast about before wind, as we were verily driven to turn and rend us. There is no magic in the word Union that a free and enlightened people cannot dissolve and defy. We have long enough cherished and supported this Union, not only with the purse and sword of our fathers, but with our own. Its memory may long linger around our hearts; but to us as it is this Union, Freedom, and our Rights are dearer still.

The course of action by the South, therefore, in the ensuing Congress, should be marked upon the pages of history, as worthy of those who have struggled and endured in that important cause so long, for their common country and the happiness of Union.

But now let the struggle and the endurance cease! A manly and dignified forbearance from all further debate either in or out of Congress, touching those subjects upon which the South has already so repeatedly and fully declared her opinions and her position, should be magnanimously observed; and when the moment and the occasion for action shall have come, as a feat of our patriotism and our fealty to this Union, let the South renounce the ties which have bound us to it, and in the solemn and impressive language of the determined Tyrolese, proclaim, "In the name of the Holy Trinity, We cut you all loose!"

We had intended examining the circular. But this we must defer. We conclude, then, with the remark, that it is matter for congratulation, that the perpetuists have at last resolved to meet the question of slavery by argument, and that hereafter the conflict will be one of mind with mind, and heart with heart.

## Self-acting Water Machine.

The Horticulturist contains a description of a new machine called the "Hydraulic Ram," which is worthy public attention. We copy a description of it from the Cincinnati Gazette.

Those who draw water from pipes supplied from elevated sources notice when the discharging orifices are suddenly closed, a jar or tremor communicated to the pipes, and a snapping sound like that from smart blows of a hammer. These effects are produced by blows which the ends of the pipes receive from the water; the liquid particles in contact with the plug of a cock, when it is turned to stop the discharge, being forcibly driven up again as it, by those constituting the moving mass behind. If one end of a smaller pipe is soldered on immediately behind the cock, and the other end carried up a great distance higher than the source of the supply, a stream will be forced up every time the cock is turned.

Mongoliers of France has made a most efficient use of this fact, by placing a self-acting valve at the end of the pipe, instead of a cock, and where a fall of only 4½ feet has been obtained by damming up a brook, thus creating a reservoir, and carrying the pipe down the channel to obtain the above fall, one hundred hogheads of water have been forced up a perpendicular height of one hundred and thirty-four feet, every twenty-four hours. Further improvements have been made by the introduction of valves and an air chamber; and these water ram, simple and perfected, are now made at Philadelphia of all sizes, to suit the supply of water and heads, forcing from 20 quarts to 50 gallons per minute, at a very moderate cost. One calculated to fit a spring with an overflow of six gallons per minute, where a fall of five feet can be obtained, and which will raise twelve hogheads of water daily to an elevation fifty feet high, costs in Philadelphia but eighteen dollars.

The importance of this discovery to farmers, manufacturers, and horticulturists, is very obvious. Wherever a small constant stream of water exists, or even a spring with a very moderate overflow, within a moderate distance of the grounds to be irrigated, a plentiful supply of water may be furnished without any further cost or expenditure of power than what is involved in the purchase and erection of the machine itself. A stream or spring in a deep valley, or a brook at two or three hundred feet distance, may thus be made to force itself up hill, to any desired point, where a pond, cistern, or reservoir may be found most convenient. From such a reservoir the water may be led to any point the lower grounds, and a complete irrigation maintained whenever needed. These laws may be kept green and fresh as emerald through the driest weather—beds of vegetables and flowering plants grown with a luxuriance and perfection rarely seen in our climate—fountains could be kept playing, conferring beauty and value on pleasure grounds—and public buildings, hotels, hospitals, private dwellings, and manufactories supplied copiously with water in their highest apartments.

Jeany kissed me, jumping from the chair seat in; Time, you thief! who love to get; Sweets into your list, put that in. Say I'm weary, say I'm sad, Say that health and wealth have missed me, Say I'm growing old, but add— Jeany kissed me. (Lemon Horst.)

## The Convention.

We copy the following articles from the Louisville Journal, and Frankfort Commonwealth: "The Convention Question.—From an article in the Frankfort Commonwealth upon the subject of the State Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, we copy the following paragraph. We fully concur with the editor in the opinion that the question as to the holding of the Convention must be regarded as fully settled by the late overwhelming vote upon the subject. Unquestionably all parties regard it as settled, so that it cannot enter as an element of strife or controversy into any election, either general or local, to take place hereafter. We think that it has been settled right; but the question, whether right or wrong, is completely settled upon it. A majority, an overwhelming majority, having declared in favor of it, a question of importance to the minority now arises as to their future course. What will that course be? We think it to be the duty of all such to bow with becoming dignity to the clearly and fairly expressed will of the majority. The majority, in a country like ours, has an unquestionable right to govern. To the will of the majority, when fairly and legally ascertained, is the bounden duty of the minority to submit. If this be true, how much more imperative is that obligation upon the minority, when there is not only a majority, but when, as in the present case, that majority is overwhelming. Gentlemen of both political parties have differed—honestly differed, as we conscientiously believe—upon the policy and propriety of calling a Convention at the present time. The right of the people to speak their will upon this question—an undeniable right, for which we have always contended—has been granted, and the people having decided upon it, the interest of the Convention, we again repeat it, as our firm conviction, that the minority ought to submit and unite with the friends of a Convention in completing the great work begun. The interests of the Conventionists and anti-conventionists are the same—they are the same people—they must live under the same Constitution, and must be governed by the same laws. The interest of the Conventionists of all parties that this question shall be kept separate from and uninfluenced by the old party issues."

No Compromise. The South Carolina Journalists denounce all democracy except "their" democracy. Mr. Ritchie, according to their theory, is a traitor or fool. Taken as an example of their feelings the following two lines: By Brounau. Father Ritchie: Who adored and extolled J. C. Calhoun in 1811, and changes his politics and takes the cudgel against him in 1847; he has made himself ridiculous in the eyes of all Southern men. By Dennis Williams. The Editor of the Union. An old friend always the friend of fools. These were given in Beaufort District—one of the political firing points of South Carolina.

## The Call—Peace.

Kentucky is called upon for two regiments to serve during the war. She will obey it instantly. Capt. BEARD, at Lexington, commenced raising a company, and, in two hours, fifty young men were enrolled, and Capt. MARY, of this city, will soon complete another.

This call does not look as though peace was nigh. An army officer thinks, "it cannot be bought, and will be hard to conquer." We shall look to PARADES' action with interest. If, as is stated, his motto is, "no peace," and if he is to be the Mexican leader, as is said, we shall hardly have peace, until we conquer all Mexico.

## Gen. Scott's Letter.

The famous one! turns out to be an old affair. It was written some six years ago. Why then? We must confess that we regarded it as a hoax.

## Yucatan and Guatemala.

A great uprising of Indians was to have taken place on the 15th; but one of the leaders (the plot being discovered), was taken up and executed. The red men then upon untamed and murdered the whites and colored people, in Tepech, Tila, and half a dozen places, without respect to age or condition. This occurred on the 30th ult.

The Yucatanese rallied—put down the Indians—and were pursuing them with fire and sword. This all looks a little suspicious. This same authority reports a coalition of Guatemala with Mexico. If Mexico falls, their turn will come next.